WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Nut Lake Property, NU

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1 Introduction

This Waste Management Plan ("WMP") has been developed on behalf of Greenridge Exploration ("Greenridge" or the "Company") in accordance with applicable legislation, guidelines, and best practices which applies to activities associated with the Nut Lake Property, Nunavut, Canada.

The WMP will come into effect in May 2024, pending approval from all relevant regulatory bodies and will be replaced if there are any significant changes to the activities outlines in the existing permits.

Along with this WMP, an Emergency Response Plan ("ERP"), Environmental Management Plan ("EMP"), Spill Contingency and Fuel Management Plan ("SCFMP"), Abandonment and Restoration Plan ("ARP"), and Radiation Hazard Control Plan ("RHCP") will be created for the Property as part of a project-wide management system.

1.1 Project Description

The Nut Lake Property (the "Property" or the "Project") consists of three contiguous mineral claims covering approximately 4,036 hectares (~40km^2) located on National Topographic System ("NTS") map sheet 065O01 and centered at 533130mE, 6993205mN North American Datum 1983 ("NAD83") Universal Transverse Mercator ("UTM") Zone 14N. Greenridge Exploration entered into an Option Agreement with three optionors to acquire 100% interest in the Property. The Nut Lake Property is situated entirely on crown land and located approximately 175km southwest of Qamani'tuaq (Baker Lake). See Appendix 1 for Property Location Map.

Greenridge is proposing a 2024 field program for the Property that is anticipated to commence on July 25, and finish on or around August 26. The 2024 exploration program will include the establishment of a seasonal eight-person camp with fuel cache to be constructed around the northeast portion of the property near an unnamed lake (potential camp 1: 529783mE, 6996000mN; potential camp 2: 529021mE, 6995340mN). Structures for the proposed camp will include 3 sleeper tents, 1 kitchen tent, 1 dry tent (with showers), 1 office tent, generator shack, and outhouses/pacto system. Most of the structures will be canvas prospector tents, or similar, with plywood floors.

Three camp construction personnel will be on site for a total of 8 days (5 days for set up and 3 days for take down). Staff on site for the duration of the work program will consist of 4 geologists, 2 helicopter-company personnel, 1 cook, and 1 camp manager. Total amount of time spent on site will amount to approximately 208 man-days.

All waste will be brought back to Qamani'tuaq (Baker Lake) for disposal.

The proposed field program will consist of general exploration activities such as prospecting, geological mapping, geochemical sampling (rock, soil, and till), drone photogrammetry and/or airborne geophysical survey.

The proposed work will be helicopter-supported and require the occasional landing of the aircraft. To mitigate any potential impact on wildlife, the helicopter will always maintain a minimum altitude of 610 m (2,100 ft) above ground level except during landing, take-off or if there is a specific requirement

for low level flying (e.g. airborne surveys). Wildlife will be avoided, and the helicopter will not land in the presence of wildlife except in an emergency.

All empty fuel drums will be brought back to Qamani'tuaq (Baker Lake).

Greenridge is awaiting NPC determination to determine if a Nunavut Impact Review Board ("NIRB") Screening will be required. The Company is also currently applying for a Land Use Permit ("LUP") from Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada ("CIRNAC") and a Nunavut Water Board ("NWB") water license to authorize the proposed seasonal camp.

Absolutely no activities will be conducted that will interfere with caribou cows and calves, and no exploration activities will cause a diversion in the migration patterns of any caribou. Greenridge will communicate with all interested parties regarding caribou sightings and appraised movements in the area.

Notifications will be sent to the Hamlet and the Hunters and Trappers Organization, and in the event that further consultation is required, Greenridge will ensure that best efforts are made to engage with the community and organizations as advised by regulatory agencies.

1.2 Applicable Legislation and Guidelines

1.2.1 Federal

- Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety Act
- Canadian Environmental Protection Act
- CCME Environmental Codes of Practice for Aboveground and Underground Storage Tank Systems Containing Petroleum and Allied Petroleum Products
- Fisheries Act
- Guidelines for Spill Contingency Planning (Government of Nunavut)
- National Fire Code of Canada
- Northern Land Use Guidelines
- Nunavut Waters and Nunavut Surface Rights Tribunal Act
- Storage Tank Systems for Petroleum Products and Allied Petroleum Products Regulations
- Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act
- Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS)

1.2.2 Territorial

- Environmental Guideline for the General Management of Hazardous Waste
- Environmental Protection Act
- Fire Prevention Act
- Mine Health and Safety Act and Regulations
- Nunavut Occupational Health and Safety Regulations
- Public Health Act
- Safety Act

2 Waste Management

2.1 Definition of Wastes

At the Nut Lake Property, waste refers to any material or substance that is no longer usable for its original purpose and is slated for recycling, disposal, or storage. According to the Environmental Guideline for the General Management of Hazardous Waste by the Nunavut Department of Environment, hazardous waste encompasses "*unwanted materials or products capable of causing harm or fatality to humans, flora, and fauna*". This category may involve waste petroleum products, solvents, paints, chemicals, batteries, and a mixture of hazardous and non-hazardous materials (known as mixed waste).

2.2 Waste sources

Tables 2.1 and 2.2 provide a summary of the expected types of hazardous and non-hazardous (inert) wastes to be generated at the Property.

Table 2.1 Non - hazardous (Inert) Wastes

Waste Type	Examples	Estimated Quantity Generated	Treatment/Disposal Method
Sewage	Human waste	8 people	Outhouses/pacto toilets will be used. Waste will be transported to Baker Lake for proper disposal
Camp greywater	Water from kitchen, sinks, showers	≤ 49 (m^3/day)	Sumps located adjacent to camp; allowed to percolate into overburden; minimum distance of 30 m from nearby water sources
Combustible solid waste	Food wastes, paper, untreated wood	Variable	Waste will be transported to Baker Lake for proper disposal
Non-combustible solid waste, bulky items, scrap metal	Scrap metal (i.e. empty drums, nails/screws), glass (i.e. bottles, jars), rubber products (i.e. tires, floor mats), plastics (i.e. bottles, packaging, bags), non-hydrocarbon contaminated equipment (i.e. motors, fans, heaters, pumps, screens)	Variable	Stored in sealed containers, removed, and taken Baker Lake for proper disposal
Hazardous waste or oil	Used oil	Minimal	Stored in sealed containers, removed, and taken Baker Lake for proper disposal
Contaminated soil/water	Hydrocarbons	Variable/ negligible	Stored in sealed containers, removed, and taken Baker Lake for proper disposal

Table 2.2 Hazardous Wastes and Pollutants

Waste Type	Examples
Petrochemicals	Diesel, jet fuel, gasoline, various oils
Solvents	Cleaning products
Electronics	Computer parts, circuit boards, transformers
Fluorescent tubes	Regular and compact fluorescent tubes

Waste Type	Examples
Batteries	Dry cell batteries, button batteries, lead-acid based batteries
Contaminated soil	Contaminated soil/snow/water

2.3 Waste Management Activities

The waste management operations at the Property encompass various activities aimed at minimizing waste generation and ensuring responsible handling of generated waste. Wastes will be segregated at their source into distinct categories such as organics (food waste), combustible materials, inert recyclables, inert non-combustible materials, and various hazardous materials. Materials will be appropriately stored until they can be transported off-site for treatment and/or disposal at an authorized facility.

2.4 Waste Recovery and Reuse

Recovery and reuse options at the Property are constrained by the site's remote location and primarily by the technology and equipment accessible on the Property. Nonetheless, every feasible opportunity for waste recovery and reuse will be pursued.

3 Waste Classification and Disposal Plan

3.1 Hazardous Wastes

All hazardous wastes will be placed in sealed containers and stored within “Arctic Insta-Berms”, or similar, for secondary containment until they can be backhauled for recycling or disposal. A hazardous waste storage area will be established adjacent to the main fuel cache.

3.1.1 Used Oil

Waste lubricating oils, from vehicles, generators, pumps, or other equipment will be collected and stored in labeled 205 L steel drums and backhauled to a registered hazardous waste receiver.

3.1.2 Hydraulic Fluid

Whenever possible, hydraulic fluids will be filtered and reprocessed for reuse. Hydraulic fluid that cannot be reprocessed will be sealed in labeled 205 L steel drums and stored in the hazardous waste storage area until the product can be backhauled to an approved facility.

3.1.3 Contaminated or Expired Fuels

Contaminated or expired fuels, such as Jet A aviation fuel, should remain clearly labeled and tightly sealed in their original containers within the fuel storage area. The fuels will be moved to the hazardous waste storage area for backhaul to an approved facility.

3.1.4 Solvents

Whenever possible, non-toxic alternatives will be used in place of petroleum-based solvents. Excess or waste solvents will be packaged in clearly labeled, original, tightly

sealed containers, or manufactured containers designed for solvent transport. Waste solvents will be stored in the hazardous waste storage area until backhauled to an approved facility.

3.1.5 Contaminated Soil, Snow, and Ice

Any contaminated soil, snow, or ice will be cleaned up immediately in accordance with the Nut Lake SCFMP. All contaminated soil, snow, and ice will be sealed in 205 L steel drums and stored in the hazardous waste storage area to await backhaul to an approved facility.

3.1.6 Used Rags and Sorbents

Used rags and sorbents will be placed in clearly labeled, tightly sealed containers, such as 205L steel drums, and stored in the hazardous waste storage area until disposal or backhaul is possible. Granular sorbent will be stored in drums and backhauled to an approved facility.

3.1.7 Empty Hazardous Material Containers and Drums

Empty containers will be stored in a designated area and returned to the supplier. Drums may alternatively be drained, air dried, backhauled to a recycling facility. Any residual fuels drained will be consolidated into drums and backhauled to an approved facility.

3.1.8 Waste Batteries

Generation of waste batteries will be reduced by properly maintaining batteries to prolong life and by replacing non-rechargeable batteries with rechargeable alternatives whenever possible. Even with proper maintenance, all batteries will eventually deteriorate and reach corrosive materials and the release of metals into the environment.

Dry cell batteries are used in equipment such as hand-held radios and GPS units, flashlights, and cameras. Some of these types of devices utilize rechargeable battery packs, but others use general dry cell battery types such as AAA to D cells, 6- or 9-volt consumer batteries, and button batteries. Specific containers will be set up in the office and common spaces to collect dry cell batteries. The batteries will be placed in appropriate shipping containers and backhauled to an off-site recycling facility.

Waste lead acid batteries and rechargeable batteries will be temporarily stored in a 205 L plastic drum, within the hazardous waste storage area. These types of batteries can only be stored in this manner in quantities of 1000 kg or less and for periods of less than 180 days. All waste lead acid and rechargeable batteries will be backhauled from site as necessary to conform to regulations.

3.1.9 Aerosol Cans

The use of aerosol cans at the Property will be limited. Whenever possible, alternatives, such as spray bottles, will be used in place of aerosol cans. Any waste aerosol cans will be collected in specific containers around camp. The cans will be stored in the hazardous waste storage area until backhauled for disposal.

3.1.10 Fluorescent Bulbs and Tubes

Waste fluorescent bulbs and tubes will be packaged in their original (or equivalent) containers and stored in a watertight enclosure in the hazardous waste storage area until backhauled to a hazardous waste recycling or disposal company. Fluorescent bulbs and tubes are considered hazardous waste if broken and should be handled accordingly.

3.2 Inert Non-Combustible Solid Wastes

Labeled bins will be provided at various locations around camp for each type of waste listed below. Effort will be made to reuse or repurpose any materials before disposal is considered.

3.2.1 Rubber Materials

Hoses, and other rubber materials that cannot be repaired or repurposed will be backhauled for recycling or disposal.

3.2.2 Scrap Metal and Glass

Scrap metal and glass will be repurposed for alternative uses whenever possible. Any residual metal or glass that cannot be reused will be placed in 205 L steel drums and backhauled for recycling.

3.2.3 Electronics

Electronics and electrical equipment will be collected and stored in sealed containers within the hazardous waste storage area and removed from site for recycling or disposal.

3.2.4 Mechanical Equipment

Mechanical equipment, such as generators, that are no longer usable, will be removed from site for refurbishment or recycling/disposal. Equipment awaiting backhaul will be stored in a specially designated, bermed area.

3.3 Inert Combustible Solid Wastes

The Project will not be using an incinerator for the 2024 program therefore, combustible solid wastes will be stored, secured, and transported to Baker Lake for proper disposal.

3.3.1 Food Waste and Packaging

Dedicated steel bins, lined with plastic garbage bags, will be provided for the collection of food waste and packaging at several locations throughout camp. The bins will be secured in place and use locking lids to avoid interference by wildlife. Food waste and packaging will be stored, secured, to minimize the attraction of wildlife, and transported to Baker Lake for proper disposal at the end of the program.

Waste oil and grease collected from the kitchen will be stored in sealed plastic pails and remain in the kitchen until transported to Baker Lake for proper disposal at the end of the program.

3.3.2 Paper and Cardboard

The use of electronic methods for communication will be encouraged at the Project to minimize the amount of paper used. Effort will be taken to restrict the amount of corrugated cardboard coming to site, and waste cardboard will be reused as needed, possibly as packaging for backhauled materials. Specific containers, located throughout camp, will be used to collect paper and cardboard. Wastepaper and cardboard will be transported to Baker Lake for proper disposal at the end of the program.

3.3.3 Waste Lumber

Whenever possible, lumber will be reused at the Project. Excess waste lumber will be stored in appropriate areas and backhauled to Baker Lake for proper disposal when the camp is completely removed.

3.4 Sewage

The Nut Lake Property camp will utilize outhouses/pacto systems, and the sewage will be transported to Baker Lake for proper disposal at the end of the program.

4 Site Facilities

4.1 Hazardous Waste Storage Area

The hazardous waste storage area will be located adjacent to the main fuel cache, away from any structures and a minimum of 30 metres from the normal high-water mark of any water body. It will be used for storage of any hazardous waste until it can be backhauled for recycling or disposal. All hazardous waste will be sealed in appropriate, clearly labeled, watertight containers, such as 205L steel or plastic drums.

All containers housing hazardous waste will be stored within “Arctic Insta-Berms”, or similar, for secondary containment. These types of berms utilize chemical and fire- resistant fabric (generally polyurethane coated nylon or vinyl coated polyester material) designed for extreme arctic temperatures and puncture resistance. “Rain-Drain” or similar hydrocarbon filtration systems will be used to safely remove any water collected inside the berms, and as a safeguard against any potential overflows of contaminated water.

All waste storage areas will be clearly marked and labeled with appropriate signage. Within the storage area, waste will be segregated by type, and labeled to ensure safety for handlers and appropriate disposal.

5 Training

All on-site management and any personnel required to handle hazardous waste must have valid First Aid, WHMIS, and Transportation of Dangerous Goods (TDG) training. Site and job-specific training will be provided to all personnel who are required to handle waste materials. All employees and contractors will receive training in emergency response and spill response, as outlined in the Nut Lake Property SCFMP.

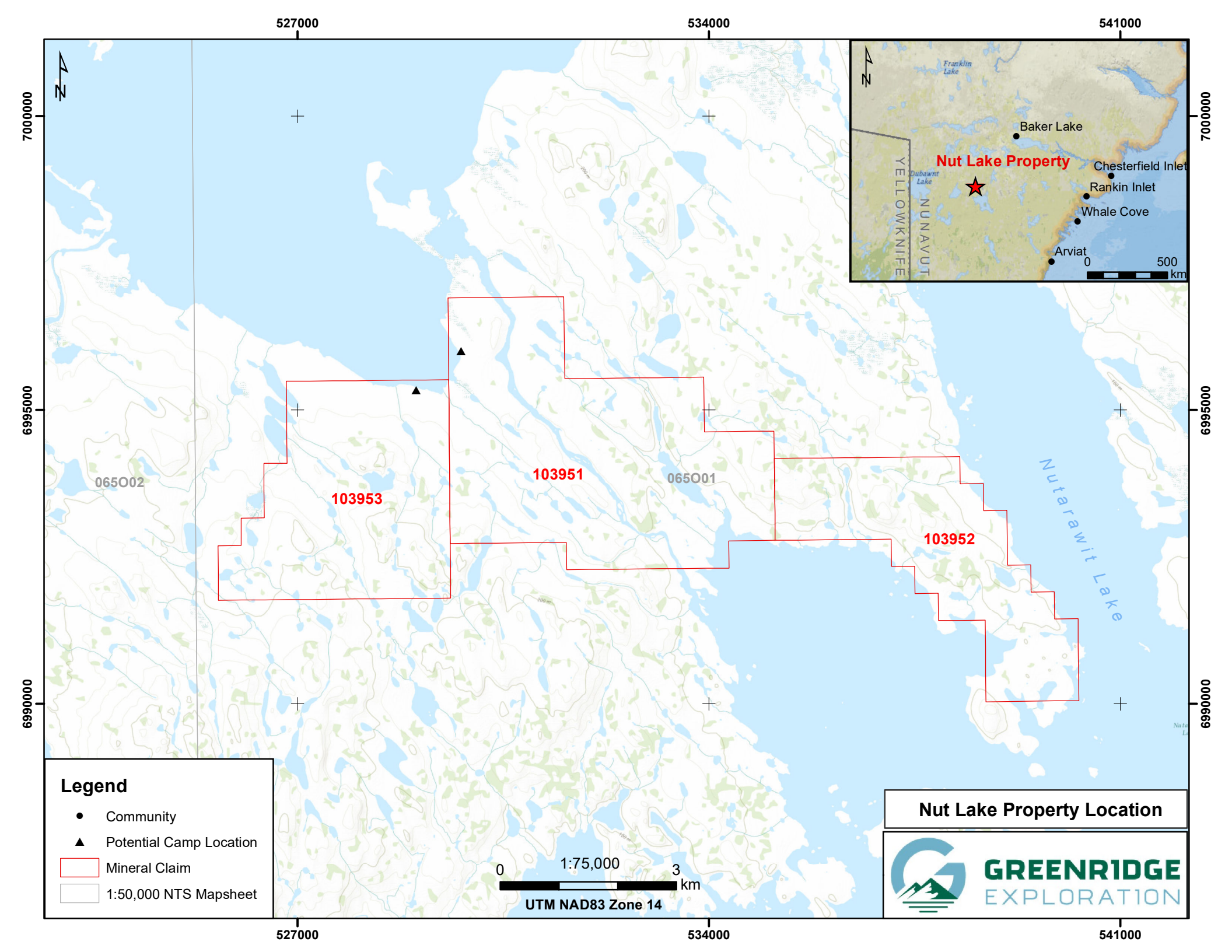
6 Inspection and Monitoring

Inspections of the hazardous waste storage area and other waste storage facilities will be conducted daily. Regular inspections will include an assessment of the condition of waste receptacles and storage containers, checking for any damaged or leaking containers or berms, and ensuring that waste is collected and stored in the correct containers and storage areas. More detailed weekly inspections will be conducted to ensure the hazardous waste inventory is up to date, secondary containment is in place and in good condition, and spill kits are fully stocked and available. Any leaks or spills will be treated as outlined in the SCFMP.

The Project Supervisor is responsible for supervising the monitoring and inspection program and keeping a detailed inventory of all hazardous waste on site.

APPENDIX 1

FIGURES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Nut Lake Property Location
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